

THE RIO DE JANEIRO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOL. XVI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 9TH, 1889

NUMBER 49

Official Directory

UNITED STATES LEGATION.—Petropolis.
ROBERT ADAMS, Jr.
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
GEORGE H. WYNDHAM,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 75, Rua
dos Ourives.
O. H. DOCKERY,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel.
E. NICOLINI,
Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Esportista da Veiga. Divine
Service every Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th
Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.

N.B.—All notices should be sent to

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Humaita.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo da Cattedra
English service: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching
at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. on Sundays. Prayers-meeting
and hymn practice on Fridays at 7:30 and 8:30 p.m.

J. S. MATTHEW, Pastor.

Portuguese service: Sunday School at 10 a.m.; preaching
at 11:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays; prayer-meeting, 7:30
p.m. Tuesdays.

SEVERINO PEREIRA, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Fernandes de Góes, No. 74.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 14 Travessa da Barreira.

Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock,
p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Comendador, No. 120.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m.,
and 7 o'clock, p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock
p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.

W. R. BAGLEY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Petropolis No. 2.

IGreja Evangelica Fluminense.—No. 175, Rua
de S. Joaquim. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a.m., and 6 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 10:30 p.m.

THE SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—

Open daily, No. 80, Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and
easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers,
books, left off clothing, etc., may be sent to the above
address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No.
79, Sete de Setembro, 2nd floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at
No. 71, Rua São de S. Antonio, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are
currently solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS.

ESTRADA CENTRAL.—Travessa da Favela • Minas
train leaves Rio at 5 a.m., arrives at Barra do Piraí 7:20.

Katze Rio 9:32 and Itaboraí (terminus) at 7:52 p.m. São Paulo
train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and
Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:10.

From Barra Rio train leaves at 10:00 a.m., arriving at Barra
Nova da Cunha at 11:10. Downward, train leaves Barra
at 6:15 a.m. Cachoeira (S. Paulo branch) 12:50 p.m. Train
Nova at 1:00 p.m. Rio 3:10. The S. Paulo train arrives
in Rio at 6:45 and the Minas train at 8 p.m.

Linha de Foz de Iguaçu, leaves Rio at 7 a.m., arrives at Barra
at 10:45. Barra Rio at 2:25 and Barra Foz de Iguaçu (terminus)
at 6:50 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 1:20 p.m. and
Cachoeira at 6:25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at
3:15 p.m. and arrives at Barra Nova at 6:05. Downward,
passengers changing at Barra Nova at 6:05. Cachoeira 6:50
and Barra Nova 9:50, arriving at Rio at 6:10 p.m.

Travel Trains, leave Rio at 8:30 a.m. 9:15 a.m. 9:45 a.m.
3:00 p.m. first class in Barra Rio arriving at 10:45 p.m. second
and third to Barra arriving at 11:10 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. and
third to Barra arriving at 11:30. Downward, train leaves Barra
Rio at 4:30 a.m. arriving at Barra 6:17 and Rio at 6:50 p.m.
leaves Barra at 4 and 5:40 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and
11:15 p.m. and leave Barra at 2:10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7:50
p.m.

Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Barra Nova at 5 a.m. Downward,
train leaves Barra Nova at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 9:15 and Rio at 9:50 a.m.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

LEOPOLDINA R.R.—For Nova Friburgo train leaves
Niterói at 7:10 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. arriving at 10:45 a.m.
and 6:15 p.m. Downward, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 6 a.m.
and 3:45 p.m. arriving at Niterói at 12:20 a.m. and 6:12
p.m. For Macaé train leaves at 7:10 a.m., passengers
changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 11:25 a.m. arriving at
12:21 and 9:05 p.m. From Macaé, train leaves at 5 a.m. and
passengers changing at Porto das Caixas, and at 1 p.m.
arriving at Niterói at 11:20 a.m. and 6:12 p.m. Ferry
boats leave the station, Príncipe D. Pedro II, about one hour
before the departure of the trains from Niterói.

S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12:25
p.m. arriving at S. Paulo at 6:40 p.m. Downward, train leaves
S. Paulo at 6:00 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12:00 p.m.
where passengers change to the Estrada Central (D. Pedro
II. R.R.).

Libraries, Museums, &c.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.—Rua dos Ourives, No. 53, 1st floor.

BIBLIOTHECA NACIONAL.—Rua do Passeio No. 48.

BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ouvidor.

MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da Constituição.

GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LITURGIA.—No. 12, Rua Luiz de Camões.

Medical Directory

William J. Fairbairn, Dr. of Medicine (M. D.) of the
University of Edinburgh: Licentiate of the Royal College
of Surgeons of Edinburgh; Licentiate of Midwifery of the
Royal College of Surgeons of London; Licentiate of the
Imperial School of Medicine of Rio de Janeiro. By exam-
ination, etc., etc. Office: No. 93 Rua 1^a de Março, 12 to
3 p.m.; residence 49 Rua de Humaita.

H. MOSLEY, M. A., Chaplain.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur;
formerly of Santos, and recently from an extended visit to
Europe. Office: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to
4 p.m.

Hotels.

ALLEN'S HOTEL.

No. 6 Rua Humaita (Largo dos Leões)

ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor.

Good accommodations for families. Cool in summer and
abundantly supplied with water.

Telephone 1531.

CARSON'S HOTEL.

160, RUA DO CATTETE.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

This establishment is quite ready
for the coming season; first-class
attendance, good Baths and mod-
erate prices.

WILLIAM D. CARSON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL PALMEIRAS.

E. de F. D. P. II.

"This Hotel, from the fine dry climate of the situation and
excellent water, is peculiarly suitable for invalids and con-
valescents, and for rheumatism, bronchitis, influenza, inter-
mittent fevers, etc. Board and baths 45 per diem.
"Trains 3 times a day. Return ticket for 8 days 7500.
Apply, Hotel Palmeiras, or at

No. 1 Largo do Paço.

TIJUCA

WHYTE'S HOTEL.

"This old and well known establishment—originally known
as "BENNETT'S"—situated amidst magnificent mountain
scenery, ten miles from the city of Rio de Janeiro, is now
in the hands and under the personal supervision of the owner,

JOHN WHYTE.

Comfortable apartments, good table, moderate charges.
Swimming baths and douches free to visitors.

Telephone No. 3001.

HAROLD JOSÉ HAMPSHIRE.

58 Rua do Visconde de Inhauma.

P. O. Box 265.

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer and manufacturer's agent.
Correspondence solicited.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.

LIMITED.

Blasting Gelatine and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. casks, nett weight

Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent
fuse. For further information and price, apply to the
Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Fluminense Duini

Rio de Janeiro.

WILSON, SONS & CO.,

(LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS

RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company,

Insurance.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society has established a Branch Office for Brazil at No. 71, Rua Costa Pereira where policies of Insurance are issued accepting the risk from date of application and where claims are paid immediately on presentation of satisfactory proofs of death.

EXTRACT FROM ANNUAL STATEMENT.

As rendered to the Government of the United States of America, 31st December 1888:

Total assets.....	£ 19,800,609
Increase of Assets over 1887.....	" 2,221,670
Surplus.....	" 4,371,399
Increase of Surplus over 1887.....	" 831,562
Total Insurance in Force.....	" 114,420,056
New Business done during 1888.....	" 32,069,486

The Equitable is the Only Life Insurance company doing business in Brazil that issues INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.

The Equitable has the largest surplus and does a larger business than any other Life Insurance company in the world and hence is better able to pay its policy holders larger dividends.

For further information apply to Branch Office

RUA COSTA PEREIRA No. 71,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Wm. A. Gordon,

31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks Authorized 1870 Marine Risks Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 69, Rua 2 de Março.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norion, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1ª de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Okell, Mourão & Wilson,

27, Rua Conselheiro Sarinva.

Telephone No. 193.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua do Carmelino

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund..... £ 450,000 "

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Rua do Visconde de Ijuína, No 16

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES IN BRAZIL:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

BRANCHES IN THE RIVER PLATE:
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON
BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE,
MONTEVIDEO, AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,250,000
Capital paid up..... £ 625,000
Reserve fund..... £ 375,000

DRAWN ON:

Messrs. G. LYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRERES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,
HAMBURG.

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital (Gold), Rs. 90,000,000\$000
With right of emission.

THIS BANK DRAWS ON ITS

LONDON OFFICE

ALSO ON

London and County Banking Company Limited.....	London.
Banque de Paris & des Pays-Bas.....	Paris.
Deutsche Bank.....	Hamburg
Banque d'Anvers.....	Berlin
Rouge Genoa.....	Frankfurt of Main
Banca Generale, and agencies.....	Antwerp
Banco Hipotecario de España, and agencies.....	Rome
Banco de Portugal, and agencies.....	Genoa
London & River Plate Bank Limited.....	Naples
Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co.....	Milan
	and other Italian cities
	Madrid
	Barcelona
	Cadiz
	Malaga
	Tarragona
	Valencia
	and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands
	Lisbon
	Oporto
	and other Portuguese cities
	Buenos Ayres
	Montevideo
	Rosario
	New York

This Bank draws and undertakes the collection of Bills on all Brazilian Ports.
Pays foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Advances made on coffee and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the Bank, and transacts every other description of banking business.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

F. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report, and price current of the market, tables of stock sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily office reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazil.

(Cash in advance) usually in advance.
Subscription: 20\$000 per annum for Brazil.
\$10.000 for 6 months abroad (sent when paid here).
SINGLE COPIES: 40 reis; for sale at the office of publication, 11 at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ovidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.
EDITORIAL AND PUBLIC TION OFFICES: 79, Rua Se de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHILIPS, Esq., New York,
154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & Co.,
30 Cornhill, LONDON, E. C.

Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.,
37 Walbrook LONDON, E. C. 4

Messrs. JOHN MILLER & Co.,
São Paulo and Santos.

Rio de Janeiro, DECEMBER 9th, 1889.

THE intense heat of the past week and the reappearance of *acesso pernicioso* (heat fever), brings up once more the question of street-sprinkling as a sanitary measure. Thus far nothing whatever has been done, although the heat in the narrow streets of the city has been almost insupportable. There is clearly no excuse whatever for this neglect. The water supply is abundant and for a time fresh water might be used, if the sanitary authorities can not be brought to use sea water. And in the meantime experiments might be tried in certain streets with sea water to determine whether any prejudicial influences are produced by its use. The one great object in street-sprinkling is to reduce the temperature and overcome the reflection of heat and light from the hot pavements. And the better this can be accomplished, the less danger there will be from diseases occasioned by heat. Another point should also be considered—the thorough watering of the streets at evening so as to reduce the temperature permanently for the night. If the heat is so great that people can not sleep, the danger of fever is greatly increased. There is no reason for mincing words over this matter—we must have the streets thoroughly sprinkled, or the sanitary authorities must assume the grave responsibility of a rapid increase in the death rate of the city. The proposal to sell the watering carts, announced yesterday, is sheer insanity.

THE discussion which has arisen over the action of the president of the Associação Commercial in endorsing the recent tariff revision, in which protective duties are imposed on many imports in the interests of local industries, ought to lead to a thorough awakening of the mercantile classes of this city as to the need of a radical reorganization in this body. For many years the Associação has been nothing more than an asylum for a lot of old men whose only purpose has been to burn incense before influential politicians and members of the government. It has in no sense represented the commercial interests of this port, nor even used its position and influence to obtain one single favor for commerce. There was a time when this corporation undertook to settle commercial disputes by arbitration, and to publish statistics on the trade of the port, but all this has been laid aside for the more agreeable task of organizing manifestations to important personages. In view of the fact that this body ought to be composed of merchants and

ought to represent the interests of commerce before everything else, it ought to become apparent to its members that a thorough reorganization to that end is imperatively necessary. If the president of this corporation believes in the protection of local manufacturers to the prejudice of importers, then it should be made clear to him at once that another organization will best suit his views. A commercial association, composed principally of importers, can not consistently advocate restrictions on commerce, and the quicker Sr. Oliveira Castro is made to see this, the better. If it is impossible to get rid of this obstructive, discordant element, then the progressive merchants of the Associação Commercial should promptly withdraw and organize an association which will more intelligently represent their interests, but it is advisable perhaps to first make a determined effort at reform. Let, first of all, the broken-down politicians and *titulares* be turned out and replaced by active, progressive merchants, and then it is probable that the desired reforms can be carried through successfully.

THE position assumed by the church to the effect that civil marriage leads to hasty unions and frequent divorces, as shown by the current record in the United States, is one which merits a little independent consideration on the part of the Brazilian people. The argument is so exaggerated and absurd that it would require no discussion whatever were the facts more widely known; but in view of the circumstance that the popular impression of American customs and manners is very largely based on the interested misrepresentations of an ignorant priesthood and the inventive faculties of the Parisian journalist, it is necessary at times to treat the discussion seriously. The assumption of the clerical party that civil marriage is productive of hasty unions and leads to frequent and improper divorce, is absolutely false. It is a demonstrated fact that there is less immorality in the United States than in countries where marriage is hedged about by so many difficulties and is under the control of the church. That abuses occur, and that divorces are too easily obtained in some states, is frankly admitted, and that Americans recognize this fact themselves is shown by the recent movement in favor of uniform and more stringent laws regulating these important questions. Marriage is consummated there more easily than in most Latin countries, but certainly not at an earlier age nor with worse results. And as for divorce, the facilities offered are certainly no worse than the practice of maintaining a tie between two persons where cruelty, hatred and gross immorality stand as barriers between them. There is much need of uniform legislation on this question in the United States, but even as the laws now stand, with all their defects, they are infinitely better than the laws of the majority of countries dominated by the ideas which the clerical party in Brazil would retain. Whatever its faults, civil marriage can confidently compare results with those which the Brazilian church authorities can produce, either in its influence on individuals or on society at large. The percentage of illegitimate births in this country—in some localities exceeding 50 per cent.—and the recognized existence of social vices everywhere, are not the kind of proofs which the world demands as to the beneficial influence of church supervision over the institution of marriage. The church has proved its absolute unfitness for this charge a thousand times over, and in the interests of morality and the development of an honest, enlightened national character it is full time that a radical change should be made.

We are not inclined to undertake the correction of every error which may be made by our colleagues upon questions of fact connected with the origin and character of American political institutions, but at times such a correction becomes imperative because of the interests involved and the necessity of establishing the historical truth of an event which is destined to serve as a precedent. A few days since, one of our colleagues, in discussing the necessity of a military dictatorship during the early days of a republic, specified a number of instances and among them that of the United States, with an assertion that Washington himself was at one time a dictator. It is much to be regretted that Brazilian journalists are not better informed upon the salient features of American history, so that errors of this character might be avoided. The United States, either as separate colonies or as a federated nation, were never under the rule of a dictator, and Washington never for one single moment exercised such a power. During the war of independence Washington was commander-in-chief of the army only, and never exercised, nor sought to exercise, any authority over the people outside of his military command. He did not even have the power to enlist men for his exhausted army, nor to raise money to pay their long overdue wages, nor even to secure harmonious action among the semi-independent colonies for the more vigorous prosecution of the war. There was no strong central government, each colony reserving to itself the right to levy taxes, regulate commerce, raise troops, and advance the quota of expenses for carrying on the war which the continental congress apportioned to it. This independence of all central authority was a fatal source of weakness to the rebellious colonies; in fact, had the central government been stronger and had Washington been properly supported with money and recruits, the war would unquestionably have ended in half the time. And then, at the close of the war Washington promptly resigned his command, addressed a touching farewell to his comrades in arms, and retired to his Virginia estates, desirous of no other favor from the hands of his countrymen than permission to spend the rest of his life in retirement. He refused to accept any pay for his personal services during the revolution, and upon one memorable occasion—which he kept a profound secret—he positively refused to accept sovereign power from the hands of a party of officers who had become wearied and discontented with the weakness and dilatoriness of the continental congress. During those years of war and the six years of peace under the "articles of confederation" (1783 to 1789) the United States had no personal chief of state. The supreme authority was vested in a congress composed of delegates from the thirteen colonies, and the president of that congress, whose authority was no more than that of the presiding officer in any legislative assembly, was the highest civil functionary in the country. When Washington wanted men, or money, or any concerted action on the part of the colonies, he had to apply to congress, which, after due deliberation, referred its recommendations to the separate colonies. After the war the weakness of the central government was so great, and the central authority was so restricted, that the country began to drift toward disintegration and anarchy, and out of this state of affairs grew the constitutional convention of 1787 and the drafting of the constitution under which the republic has been governed up to the present time. Washington was chosen a delegate to this convention, his first appearance in public life after resigning his command in 1783, and was elected the first President of the United

States under its provisions in 1789. He was the last man who would have accepted a dictatorship, and it was largely through his great influence that divergent views were harmonized and the present constitution was prepared and adopted. If Brazilians wish precedents for a military dictatorship they must go elsewhere than to the United States.

To avoid all misconception, our good friends of the new regime ought not to lose sight of the fact that Brazil is not yet a republic, and has not yet developed one single republican institution. There has been a revolution which grew out of a military insurrection, and the result is a provisional government organized by the leaders of that insurrection. The chief of this government is a military officer of high rank who proclaims his official standing as the head of a government "constituted by the army and navy." This is a virtual recognition of the fact that the government is a military dictatorship, pure and simple. Besides this, the government is composed of self-appointed men, not one of whom was chosen by the people and not one of whom is responsible to any law. They have declared extinct the monarchy and all its institutions. They have dismissed and appointed public officials, and they have decreed laws widely different in character from those heretofore existing. No matter how conservatively and judiciously they have acted, they hold their positions by military force and are exercising power arbitrarily and through revolutionary channels. They have promised the creation of a republic based on the federation of the old provinces whose independence is guaranteed, but this promise is yet to be realized. We are virtually passing through a transition stage under the domination of military authority, and we can not properly claim to be anything, politically, until the representatives of the people have met, adopted a constitution and taken charge of affairs themselves. And in this connection, it will not be amiss to advise Brazilians that the real dangers and difficulties in this revolution are still before them. The expulsion of the old regime has been so easy as to make one distrust the testimony of his own senses. It has been the rule that this stage of revolution has always been accompanied by more or less resistance and bloodshed, and it has therefore been considered as the critical stage. Here, however, this critical period has been passed as easily as the old Emperor was accustomed to change his cabinets, but it must not be believed for this reason that all danger is over and the republic is safely established. It must be apparent to every political student that the really difficult work is that of the future. Few countries have ever had so difficult a task to perform as that which confronts Brazil to-day. A republic is the highest and most difficult form of government, simply because it is based on a high grade of popular intelligence, a profound respect for law and public order, wide experience in self-government, readiness to concede personal privilege when at conflict with the public good, and through all stages of growth and varieties of experience to maintain all needful guarantees over personal liberty. The true republic will punish license as vigorously as it will promote liberty, because license is always an aggression on the rights of others. And to accomplish all this, to undertake so difficult an experiment, what preparations have been made by the republicans of Brazil? Absolutely none! They have not even taught the people what a republic means. Without any experience in local self-government, without one single popular local institution, without fixed political principles

and with a population so illiterate that only ten to fifteen per cent can read and write, it is now proposed to create a republic whose only safeguard lies in the intelligence and self-restraint of the people. For these reasons we say that the task before the provisional government is one of extreme difficulty. If they give full liberty to the people, it will be abused; if they do not give full liberty, then an oligarchy will be the result. Moreover, they have to create a federal republic from states which politically do not exist. These states are at present no more than geographical divisions. Not one of them possesses a constitution, nor a code of local statute laws, nor a popular form of government. Not one of them has ever been independent, nor possesses any recognized form of legislative independence now. Fortunately the supreme apathy and indifference of the people will make it easy for the provisional government to try experiments, but in the interests of the nation these should be made at once so that the new institutions may be initiated at the earliest moment possible. Until something definite is done, the credit of the state will be maintained only with extreme difficulty.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENTS.

—Dr. Prudente José de Moraes e Barros was appointed governor of the state of S. Paulo on the 3rd inst.

—The salary of Gen. Deodoro, chief of the provisional government, has been fixed at 5,000\$ per month.

—On the 3rd a rumor was mentioned that Sr. Silveira Martins would be invited to fill an important government commission in Europe.

—O *Paiz* of the 4th says that Barão de Penelo had been dismissed from his post as Brazilian minister at Paris and his name struck from the list of the diplomatic corps.

—The *Nacional*, published in Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, states that a half-pay major, José Joaquim Corte Imperial (Imperial Court) has asked permission to change his name to Republicano.

—Barão do Ladarini, ex-minister of marine, Visconde de Maracaju, ex-minister of war, and Barão do Rio Apa, ex-commandant of the national guard, have been placed on half-pay, or retired.

—Decree No. 27 E, dated November 30th last, conforms to recipients all pensions that were dependent on legislative sanction during the past regimen.

—Decree No. 29, dated December 3rd last, appoints the following as members of the commission to organize the project of a constitution to be submitted to the Constituent Assembly: Drs. Joaquim Saldanha Marinho, president, Antonio Braziliense de Almeida Mello, vice president, Antonio Luiz dos Santos Werneck, Francisco Rangel Pestana and José Antonio Pereira de Magalhães Castro.

—It is worthy of note that the official style adopted by the chief of the provisional government is as follows: "Marshal Deodoro da Fonseca, chief of the provisional government constituted by the army and navy, in the name of the nation, decrees etc." It will be seen that the people have been dropped into the background, the government evidently failing it difficult to maintain the assumption that the revolution was popular in character.

—A Havas telegram dated from Paris on the 3rd states that the French foreign minister had declared that although his government was disposed to recognize the Brazilian republic, this recognition would be delayed until after the elections for the Constituent Assembly were held. Friendly relations would be maintained. This latter assertion is verified by the note addressed by the French chargé d'affaires to the Brazilian foreign minister on the 28th ult.

—On the 4th inst. O *Paiz* announced that the government had determined that Visconde de Ouro Preto and Sr. Gaspar da Silveira Martins should reside in Europe for some time or, in other words, announced their banishment. There is claimed to be no odium, persecution or fear in this action of the government, but only the determination to avoid any possible complication that might arise through the presence of these two political leaders in the republic. On the following day the same journal contradicted the report as far as Sr. Silveira Martins is concerned.

—Maranhão papers state that the republic was not established there without bloodshed. On the 18th November a conflict between the troops and a mob occurred from which resulted 4 deaths and many wounds. Other bands of the people paraded the streets cheering for the monarchy, the Emperor and the imperial family, and vociferously cheered the ex-president of the province. This gentleman begged the crowd to disperse and cause no breach of the peace. At last advice, quiet had been restored. No account of these disturbances was received by telegraph for publication in Rio.

—The municipal chamber of Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, resigned *en masse* on the 19th ult. The governor accepted the resignation and appointed a committee of three to direct municipal affairs.

—By a decree dated on the 5th the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the regular army has been considerably increased; the latter are to receive 250 rs. instead of 110 rs. per day.

—The public departments at S. Paulo were closed on the 2nd inst., the Emperor's birthday. The day was undoubtedly a legal holiday, but was not observed as such in Rio. Courtiers are not the most loyal people in the world.

—The provisional government seems acting correctly in removing some of the old fossils from the various departments. The rule adopted appears to be to retire the heads of sub-departments, who, it would appear, would willingly hang on until death retired them.

—The last president of Pará, Dr. Silvino Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, had only just arrived there and taken charge of the province when the revolution occurred. He was sworn in at 10:30 a. m. on the 14th, and was unceremoniously kicked out on the 16th.

—Decree No. 13 A, dated November 26th last, authorizes governors of states to grant naturalization papers gratis to all foreigners asking to naturalize, the formalities of Laws 808 A of June 27th, 1855, and 1,950 of July 12th, 1871, being abolished.

—The new minister of agriculture, Sr. Demétrio Kilem, arrived in Rio on the evening of the 5th. A special train with a number of friends and admirers of the minister met him at Barra do Piraí, Central railway, where a lunch was partaken, and some of his colleagues, bands of music, etc., welcomed him on his arrival here.

—In Ceará when the revolutionists took charge of the public edifices, the soldiers destroyed a portrait of the Emperor with their bayonets in the presence of their officers. The signs of "Rua Conde d'Eu" were torn down and the name "Rua Sena Mahureira" was painted on the walls in red letters.

—The *Correio Paulistano* continues to publish the open letters of various politicians prominent under the empire. Sr. Sinibaldi's letter, notwithstanding his declaration that his hold on worldly affairs is weakening, advocates the spilling of blood to defend the integrity of the country. Its division, he fears, would mean its conquest by the foreigner.

—The arrival at Lisbon of the Emperor and the imperial family, all in good health, with the exception of Prince Pedro Augusto, was reported here early on the 7th inst. The prince seems still to be suffering from a lullaxation that his life is in danger. A telegram of the 8th says that D. Pedro II declines to accept the gift of 5,000,000\$.

—A telegram dated at Buenos Aires on the 3rd from the Argentine government to its minister here contains a decree ordering great *salutes* on the 8th in honor of the declaration of the Brazilian republic. The provisional government ordered salutes, flags on all public edifices, and a guard of honor for the Argentine legation here, in recognition of the courtesy. In private circles very little notice was taken of the affair.

—By a telegram dated on the 7th the minister of finance issued a circular to Treasury employés and governors of states informing them that only to the federal government pertains the right of appointing Treasury officials, and where such have been appointed by state officials they must be dismissed at once. This decision was specially caused by telegrams from Maranhão to which we refer elsewhere, and the governor of this state has received positive orders to follow the instructions telegraphed.

—On the 7th four citizens applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, alleging the illegal restraint of Sr. Silveira Martins. Fourteen of the 16 judges voted against granting the writ, one in favor and one declared himself suspect. The arguments were very lively and not altogether in accordance with the high position of the court; one of the judges asked how the court could take action on an act of the government, the supreme power, to which it had adhered, and his remarks caused indignant protests from some of his colleagues. The reason for refusing the writ was that the illegal restraint was not proven.

—O *Paiz* on the 7th publishes a telegram from Maranhão to the effect that the provisional government had increased the pay of employés of the secretariat paid by the general government, had created a "section" of the provincial treasury, and increased the staffs of the treasury, savings bank, custom house, capitanía of the port and secretariat of the government. A telegram from Victoria, Espírito Santo, published the same day, states that the governor had declared holidays the anniversaries of the deaths of Nunes Machado, Piracientes and Domingos Martins; also that of the declaration of the republic of Piratininga, together with the 15th and 20th November, the first in honor of the declaration of the republic, the second recording the date of the adhesion of the state.

AN ELECTION IN A BRAZILIAN PROVINCE.

The *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, of November 2nd last, contains the following extract from a letter of a resident in Parahyba to a relative in England. The writer evidently has a poor opinion of Brazilian liberals. He says:

"We had a general election here last week, and the proceedings are worth recording. Brazil has a so-called constitutional government, and the conservatives have been in power for the last three years. Two months ago the government was defeated, and the Emperor called in the opposition leader to form a cabinet, the general election being fixed for August 31st. In Brazil, as in the United States, nearly all government employes go with the government. The new president they sent as to Parahyba is certainly a lively gentleman. He has been trying for the last two months to secure the return of the liberal deputy for Parahyba. In England, you would hardly credit the corruption that goes on at a general election here. £20,000 of government money has been spent in bribing voters in this province, in some cases £100 being given for a vote. The President dismissed every one in public offices who would not promise his vote to the liberals, and, as voting by ballot is not instituted here, they had the option of voting for the liberal, or clearing out. Two days before the election, the president sent all doubtful voters in government employ on imaginary errands into the interior of the province, not allowing them to return until the election was over. Some of the incidents were very funny. The military doctor, who is a conservative, received orders to go to Ceará, which is the next port on the coast. He sent a reply to the president, saying he was ill and could not go for a day or two. On receiving his letter the president remarked: "Oh! ill, is he?" and forthwith sent a guard of soldiers with an ambulance car, and whipped the poor doctor off to the hospital till the election was over. On the day before the election, the hospital doctor (also a conservative) gave his colleague a note stating that he was entirely recovered; so he left the hospital and went home. On this reaching the president's ears, he again sent the soldiers and took back the doctor to the hospital, and at the same time gave orders that the hospital doctor was to be put under arrest for presuming to cure a man so soon. The military band-master was dismissed for refusing to vote for the liberal, and on the day of the election soldiers were sent to surround his house, and keep him prisoner until the election was over, the pretext being that he had snail something disrespectful to the president. I hear that at some of the polling stations in the interior the liberals had all the armed assassins engaged and placed round about to intimidate the voters; and at other places soldiers were placed at the doors with fixed bayonets, who inquired of each voter whether he was liberal or conservative. If conservative, the voter had to walk away without recording his vote; otherwise, he received a playful poke from a bayonet to assist him. And these men call themselves liberals."

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A lever epidemic of a bad character has broken out at Cameté, Pará.

—Dr. Martinho Prado Jr. contemplates establishing a flour mill at S. Paulo.

—On the 7th Governor Portella ordered the public works engineer to furnish Nictheroy with water within two days.

—The contractors for the Pernambuco port improvements have been granted six months extension of time for commencing work.

—It appears that Capivary, S. Paulo, has had a lunatic as judge since January last, and only now has the minister of justice relieved him.

—On the 2nd the minister of agriculture signed a contract with C. Cuesta, Cardoso & Co. for the establishment of 10 colonies of 500 families each in the Paraguaná valley, S. Paulo.

—On the 2nd inst. the employees of the Santos Improvements Co. presented Mr. H. E. Heyland with various testimonials in recognition of his services and attentions during last year's epidemic.

—An interest guarantee of 6 per cent. per annum for 25 years on a capital of 750,000\$ has been conceded for the establishment of a central sugar factory in the municipality of Paraty, Rio de Janeiro.

—Eight more convicts attacked by *beri beri* have recently been sent from the Nictheroy penitentiary to the Boa Viagem hospital. The penitentiary will soon be emptied, if *beri-beri* can not be checked.

—The S. Paulo law student who was charged with throwing a bomb at his examiners during the competition for a position, and was suspended by the faculty for two years, was pardoned by the federal government on the 2nd inst.

—The minister of interior authorized the following credits on the 2nd for expenses with drought: 23,132\$339 for Pará, 20,300\$ for Minas Geraes and 350,000\$ for Rio Grande do Norte.

—The minister of interior on the 30th ult. acknowledges receipt of a communication from the minister of finance notifying him that he had authorized the Treasury agency in Ceará to draw at 30 to 90 days sight for 2,000,000\$ to be used in expenses connected with the drought.

—The November arrivals of cattle at the Benficia cattle market, Minas Geraes, numbered 2,684 head, which with the 364 head left over from October made a total of 3,048 for sale. The sales numbered 2,698 head, and the prices were 4\$200, 4\$500 and 4\$600 per arroba, live weight.

—The republican chiefs of Rezende, Rio de Janeiro, are objecting to the appointment of an employe there by the governor because they were not consulted, and further because there were many genuine republican workers, candidates for the berth. This savors strongly of "briassins."

—The American packet *Aliança* brought out 106 immigrants, principally Austrians, from the United States to settle in Maranhão, where they had been led to believe that fortunes can be made at grape culture. Before many months pass over their heads they will discover that they have been most cruelly deceived.

A telegram of the 3rd from Ceará states that the provisional government had secured great savings to the tax-payers by cutting off extravagance in the aid service, by the suppression of employes, and directed assistance, and had refuted the amount of provisions sent to the interior by 50 per cent. What has become of Sr. Révy?

—The *Epoca* of Pernambuco has discovered that power is purely a historical question, and that a government illegally constituted becomes legal when it governs for the public good. Who decides all this, the *Epoca* does not say, nor does it tell us what a man should do who has no confidence in the illegally constituted government.

—The *Paiz* mentions a rumor that a syndicate is in process of formation to buy up the Emperor's real estate in Petropolis at low figures, and also proposes to turn the palace into a casino modelled upon those of European watering-places. The *Paiz* calls upon the authorities to watch over the interests of the absent owner of the property.

—Petropolis has commenced by changing its "imperial" streets into good republican thoroughfares. And it is not winning any credit through its ingratitude either. When will the name of the city be changed? It should be remembered that Petropolis was created by the imperial family, and that a great part of the place belongs to D. Pedro II's private estate.

—One of the managing editors of the *Correio Paulistano*, Sr. Antonio Prado's organ, who had been connected with the journal since 1854, has withdrawn, owing to misunderstandings with the present editor-in-chief, Sr. Almeida Nogueira. The *Correio* has recently cut loose from old traditions and appears determined to assume a leading position in S. Paulo journalism. It is now far ahead of Rio journals in enterprise and public spirit.

—On the 3rd inst. the commandant of the force sent to put down the disturbances at Ilhéos, Bahia, reported to the minister of justice that the fight was between Gentil José de Castro and his people and Antonio Garcia do Amaral Sobrinho and his people. The battle was precipitated by a mistake in a letter received by Amaral (apparently) which stated the conservatives had assumed power.

Two deaths had occurred and many men were wounded, one mortally. The whole affair was evidently a political feud, and deserves conlign punishment.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Telegrams from Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, state that the governor has ordered the organization of a map showing the whole railway system of the state.

—Mr. Joseph Dawson has assumed the position of manager and representative of the Rio and Northern railway in this city, substituting Mr. J. Weaver.

—The November traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway were 286,043\$590, of which 91,552\$420 from passengers and 177,939\$520 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—The governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has conceded permission to the Campos and Catanga railway to transfer its lines, rights, etc., to the Barão de Araruama line, subject to approval by the federal government.

—The meeting of the shareholders of the São Paulo and Rio railway called for the 8th to consider a proposal for the sale of the road was not held for want of a quorum. There is said to be great opposition to the sale on the part of some of the shareholders.

—Telegrams received here on the 3rd announced the final sale of the Leopoldina railway company in London. The price paid is said to have been £7,000,000 sterling. The delay in the completion of the transaction would appear to be justified by the large sum obtained.

LOCAL NOTES

—Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the mercury going up to 95° Fahr. in this office.

—The corvette *Trifano* was bound for Montevideo after all; at least her arrival there on the 4th is advised.

—The director of the Astronomical Observatory wants the government to organize a geographical corps in the republic.

—The trial trip of the new steamer *Deterra* of the southern ports line was made on the 2nd and is said to have been satisfactory.

—The minister of interior does not consider foreign missionary priests necessary for colonies, and has so informed the minister at the Vatican.

—Mr. Edward James Lynch, managing director of the Rio Branco central sugar factory, was a passenger for England by the *La Plati* on the 4th.

—Dr. Ennes de Souza, who was dismissed from the position by the Ouro Preto government, reassumed *ad interim* the directorship of the Mint on the 4th.

—The crew of the Amer. ship *Eureka* mutinied on the 3rd and refused to proceed to sea. The police were called in and 14 of the mutineers were lodged in the lock-up.

—An officer of the navy is raising a subscription to procure an oil portrait of the minister of marine to be placed in the department. The amount of this subscription is bound to be covered.

—Small-pox is reported to be raging at Engenho de Dentro and Cascadura on the Central railway, and both places are in hourly communication with Rio. Why have the authorities permitted such a state of affairs to happen?

—On the 30th ult. the minister of agriculture dissolved the Quixadá dam commission, of which Sr. Révy is chief. It will be interesting to know whether he will bring the key of that famous string-box back with him this time.

—The ex-inspector of the custom house, Barão de Sampaio Vianna, did not receive his successor, Sr. Amaral, when the latter assumed his post on the 3rd. The Baron was retired at his own request, but was the request voluntary?

—A Mandos, Amazonas, journal notices the arrival of Mr. Louine, Russian minister here, from Peru. Mr. Louine has visited the South American republics, crossed the Andes and is now on his way back to Rio via the Amazon river.

—The minister of agriculture has appointed a commission composed of Engineers Alvaro Joaquim de Oliveira, Francisco de Paula Bicalho and Antonio Augusto Monteiro de Barros to make, a thorough investigation at the department of telegraphs.

—Dr. Ewhank da Camara's mission in Europe will be that of purchasing agent for the department of agriculture. Dr. Camara has been director of the ex-D. Pedro II railway for some years, but has had an eye on this fat place in Paris for a long time.

—Sr. Julio da Silveira Lobo, a brother of the minister of interior, has been promoted from the post of *conferente* in that of assistant inspector of the custom house of this city. Sr. Santanni, the former assistant, has been appointed to a place in the Treasury, his predecessors having retired.

—The daily movements and remarks of Sr. Lafayette, the ex-president of the Brazilian commission at the Third American Congress, were of sufficient interest to some one to merit a daily telegram for several days. It is whispered that someone has been reporting Sr. Lafayette for some private purpose and his recall probably accomplishes the end desired.

—During the days that the city was under martial law the *capoeiras* made no show at all. It is to be regretted that now the police are on duty again, and a day passes that the local press does not chronicle two or more rows kicked up by these blood-thirsty ruffians. Surely it would meet every one's approbation if martial law be continued applicable to the *capoeiras*.

—The absurdity of policemen loafing around the city with a three-foot silver bayonet dangling against their legs is finally becoming evident to the naive perception. A criminal, no doubt one of many, escaped arrest the other day because the policeman's sabre prevented his running in pursuit. A good heavy wooden club—and a revolver for night service—would be the correct armament for the policeman.

—A policeman, with too much fire-water on his person, quite forgetting the changed condition of affairs here, took passage on a tramcar a few days ago and threatened to kill any republican [?] on the car. After putting in flight the conductor and driver and setting the passengers out of their wits, this advocate of a fallen dynasty took himself off. His life is not likely to be one of pleasure, if his officers can spot him.

—Two sailors of the Chilian war vessel now in port and three soldiers, said to have been members of the 24th infantry, quarrelled on the evening of the 1st in a disorderly part of the city and the sailors, seriously wounding one, who was sent to the hospital. The soldiers escaped, but it should not be difficult to identify them, if they were not *capoeiras* disguised as soldiers, which sometimes happens.

—Conde de Figueiredo, president of the Banco Nacional do Brazil, intends leaving for Europe by the French str. *Portugal* on the 11th.

—The minister of the interior has declined to pay to the Brasileira Navegação company the passages of ex-Senator Avila and his family from Ceará. Sr. Avila had been president of the province.

—A report is current that the director-general of the justice is to have entire charge of the appointment of post-masters and the establishment of agencies, without any need for authority from the minister of agriculture.

—The *Journal* says 25,000 dispatches and minutes went through police head-quarters from January 1st to November 15th last, exclusive of extraordinary communications to ministers and other authorities. It is a deal of writing and after the last date mentioned is probably worth its weight in gold, or whatever else is more valuable.

—On motion of Dr. J. Severiano da Fonseca, a brother of the chief of the provisional government, the Instituto Historico resolved on the 25th ult. that the chair formerly occupied by the ex-Emperor at the sessions should be covered with a veil during his life. Dr. Fonseca made a touching reference to the connection of the Emperor with the Instituto.

—By a decree dated on the 6th inst. the government has withdrawn the commission of ensign held by Camillo da Figueira Galvão, better known as Príncipe Olá II of Africa. The next step should be to put the ex-ensign in some safe place, where he may be protected from the pursuit of vagabonds in the street. He is undoubtedly mad and should inspire pity, rather than ridicule.

—While the minister of interior is engaged in studying the scheme for improving the sanitary condition of the city, could he not find a minute or two to order the sprinkling of the streets? Sudden deaths seem to be on the increase and the heat has been intense for the past few days. We would again suggest the use of sea-water, in the event of a scarcity of fresh water for that purpose.

—The "small agriculture" not that to which government aid is extended—of the suburbs sent to market produce valued at 1,069,922\$300 during November, against that valued at 365,756\$650 in the same month last year. Of the total this year over one-half (\$584,453\$500) is represented by firewood, timber and charcoal, or the products of forest destruction. A thousand *cavats* in the pockets of small agriculturists in one month should make large members of the class envious in these times of hardship.

—The foreign tars pretty much took charge of the city on the 3rd at night. They were on liberty, and under the influence of grog this degenerated into licence. There were no serious rows, however; all the drink was of the good natured description, except when a pick-pocket cleaned out a tar's pocket in a café on the Rua do Ouvidor, when Jack and his friends took revenge on the chairs, tables and crockery. The police treated the sailors with discretion, that is, they did not interfere with them.

The Mint is actively working at the dies for the new gold, silver, nickel and bronze coins. The obverse of the gold and silver coins will have a head of the republic surrounded by the words, "República dos Estados Unidos do Brazil de 1889," and 21 stars, representing the states and the federal municipality; on the obverse of the gold coins, the Southern Cross in an ellipse, on those of silver the value surmounted by the Southern Cross and surrounded by a crown of foliage. The nickel and bronze will have the Southern Cross on the obverse and the value on the reverse.

—The inventory of jewelry, etc., at the S. Christóvão palace was finished on the 3rd. The jewels of the Empress are valued at 1,500,000\$ of which 300,000\$ represent those worn by her at the Ilha Fiscal ball, and do not appear to be included in the inventory. The personal jewelry of the Empress is valued at 200,000\$, the state crown (cor) at 500,000\$, the carriages, stables, etc., at 150,000\$, the furniture—all old—at 15,000\$ and the library and museum—200,000\$. The Emperor had built at his personal cost some 100 houses in the grounds of the palace, which were occupied by the pensioners in his privy purse.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The exchanges at the clearing house last week amounted to 11,307,160\$590.

—By decree dated on the 4th inst. the right of issue was granted the Banco Mercantil da Bahia.

—On the 2nd the Treasury paid 2,000,000\$ to the Banco Agricola; a second payment for "aid to agriculture."

—The provisional government is organizing the budgets of the republic for 1890 and will make them public by the 31st inst.

—The str. *Aliança* brought from New York 142 bars of silver, said to be valued at \$142,000, for the Mint here.

—The sellers of 200 Sorocabana shares have called upon the Junta Commercial to call to account broker Duarte Silva who did not come to time when the contract matured.

—There had been no quotation given in the local press for commercial exchange for two weeks. The market had been steady for bank sterling all the time, and this proves that shipments of produce are no longer a factor in our exchange market.

—On the 2nd inst. the minister of finance ordered the advance of 6,000,000\$ to the Banco Nacional and 4,000,000\$ to the Banco do Brasil against the deposit of *apólices*. These sums are to be applied to relieve the tension in the money market.

—Advocates are appearing in the press for the declaration that bank notes issued under the famous Ouro Preto law shall be legal tender. How this will prevent the holders presenting them for exchange in gold is entirely ignored by the new finance linkers.

—Rumor has it that the liquidation at the stock exchange here on the 30th ult. was easily accomplished. Nobody paid! Why the River Plate countries do not take a lesson from the Rio market is curious, for the simplicity of this kind of liquidation far exceeds Columbus' famous egg experiment.

—A meeting of manufacturers was held here on the 5th and a committee appointed to present a memorial to the minister of finance asking that the last reformed tariff go into effect from January 1st next. The minister is reported to have informed the committee that the question would be placed before the cabinet.

—An increase in the withdrawal of deposits from the government savings bank has created some little stir, and the local press is seeking to allay any anxiety that may be felt by depositors, by pointing out that the government is directly responsible for the funds. The security is good enough unless the bottom falls out of everything.

—When the directors of the Banco Rural declared in their annual report that the question of issuing money was a delicate one, there were persons inclined to sneer. The directors of the bank have all the sneer on their side now, for they can borrow money at the Treasury on the same terms as their issuing colleagues, and are not losing interest on a gold deposit.

—On the 30th ult. the advances by the Bank of Brazil under the "aid to agriculture" law amounted to 11,626,343\$909, divided among the following states:

Rio de Janeiro. 4,037,503\$025
S. Paulo. 4,524,709 014
Minas Geraes. 2,955,674 710
Espírito Santo. 108,457 160

11,626,343\$909
which shows an increase of 1,086,905\$530 for the month of November.

—The November receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Importation. 3,701,044\$512
Port dues. 14,767 145
Exportation. 727,485 223
Sandries. 191,912 902
Stamps. 2,131 400

Deposits. 4,637,341\$785
Restitutions. 27,059 145
Internal revenue receipts. 475,391 113

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, December 9th, 1889.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1\$000), gold. 54 ds.
do do 36.65 per £1 stg. 57 5/8 cts.
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1\$807
do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 8/10

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to 27 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper). 18009 rs gold
do do do in U. S.
coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 51 50 cts.
Value of \$1.00 (\$4 80 per £1 stg.) in Brazilian currency (paper). 1835
Value of £1 sterling. 888 1/2

EXCHANGE.

December 2.—Official rates at the banks were 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, 27—27 1/2 on Paris, and 27—27 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1889—1880 on New York at sight. There is next in trading in bank and nothing at all reported in commercial sterling.

December 3.—No changes in official rates and very little doing. Bank sterling was 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, 27—27 1/2 on Paris, and 27—27 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1889—1880 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2 and some small business was done in commercial at 27 1/2.

December 4.—There is still very little business doing and rates are officially unchanged. The Banco Nacional continues to draw at 27 1/2 on bankers and 27 1/2 on London office, and no commercial paper appears on the market.

December 5.—Market unchanged and quiet. The Banco Nacional maintains its rates of 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, and there appears to be no commercial exchange.

December 6.—There were again no changes reported in official rates at the banks, but 27 1/2 was not always obtainable at the English banks on London bankers. The native banks still report business at 27 1/2—27 1/2 and nothing is doing in commercial exchange.

December 7.—The market was decidedly flat. Official rates were, however, reported unchanged, viz 27 1/2—27 1/2 on London, 27—27 1/2 on Paris, and 27—27 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 dts; 1889—1880 on New York at sight. Bank sterling was reported at the extremes of 27 1/2—27 1/2 and some small business was done in commercial at 27 1/2.

December 8.—The Banco Nacional opened at 27 1/2 on London, in which it was accompanied by all the other banks. The market is reported quiet and commercial sterling is quoted at 27 1/2.

RAISE OF STOCKS AND BANKS.

December 2
1 Gold Loan, 1868, 6% 1,020,000
20 Banco do Brasil. 265 1/2
200 Banco Commercial. 48
50 do do 49
50 Banco Nacional. 90
15 Banco Popular. 112
85 do do 112
100 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo. 108 1/2
100 Atalaia Insce. 98 1/2
100 S. Jeronymo mines, 2 series. 10

December 3.

31 Five per cent. apólices. 960\$000
118 hyp. notes Banco C. Real de S. Paulo. 84 1/2
150 do 3 series. 85 1/2
82 Banco do Brasil. 265\$000
20 Banco Commercial, 2 series. 70
200 Banco Nacional. 90
200 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo. 108 1/2
100 Geol Insce. 50
100 Macahé and Campos R.R. 97
50 Sapichay R.R. 97

December 4.

50 Banco Agricola. 41\$000
25 Banco Commercial. 255
85 do do 2 series. 75
200 Banco Constructor. 48
60 Banco Lavoura e Commercio. 49
60 Banco Nacional. 90
180 Banco Popular. 112
200 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo. 108 1/2
100 Geol Insce. 50
20 Leopoldina R.R. sub. 5
150 do do 18
391 do do 97
50 Macahé and Campos R.R. 97

December 5.

8 Five per cent. apólices. 960\$000
24 Gold Loan, 1868, 6% 1,020
20 Banco Auxiliar, 2 series. 45
110 Banco do Brasil. 265 1/2
20 Banco Commercial, 2 series. 70
50 Banco Delcredere. 28 1/2
20 Banco União de Crédito. 40
140 Leopoldina R.R. 16 1/2
20 do sub. 26
50 Nacional de Navegação. 27 1/2

December 6.

4 Five per cent. apólices. 960\$000
50 deh. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 84 1/2
2,393 do do 85 1/2
50 do do 85 1/2
100 hyp. notes Banco Predial. 75 1/2
100 Banco Auxiliar, 2 series. 44\$000
120 do do 45
100 do do 46
10 Banco do Brasil. 265
120 Banco Commercial, 2 series. 70
100 Banco Constructor. 47
50 Banco Lavoura e Commercio. 50
1,450 do 15th. 50
50 Banco Nacional, b. c. 20th. 85
100 Banco Popular. 111
26 Banco Rural. 325
60 Banco C. Real de S. Paulo. 108 1/2
270 Leopoldina R.R. 16 1/2
60 do sub. 26
50 Indemnizadora Insce. 10

December 7.

30 deh. Sorocabana R.R. 100\$ 86 1/2
230 Banco Auxiliar, 2 series. 45\$000
60 Banco do Brasil. 265 1/2
100 Banco Constructor. 47\$000
650 do do 48
30 Banco Delcredere. 28 1/2
70 Banco Nacional. 83 1/2
100 do do 84
100 do b. c. 20th. 85
50 Banco Popular, 2 series. 88
400 Leopoldina R.R. 16 1/2
400 do sub. 25
203 Sapichay R.R. 97

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital. £1,250,000
do paid up. 625,000
Reserve Fund. 625,000

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1889.

Assets.
Capital, un-called. 5,555,555\$60
Bills discounted. 6,384,832 60
Bills receivable. 1,576,529 50
Head office and branches. 5,140,728 310
Loans, current accounts, etc. 7,741,468 370
Securities for accounts current, etc. 4,556,791 430
Government bonds. 800,000 000
Cash. 2,384,070 550
24,865,069\$800

Liabilities.
Capital, subscribed. 11,111,111\$710
Deposits in account current. 655,062 650
do 30, 60 and 90 days notice. 1,652,711 840
do 30 and 60 days notice. 255,428 060
do fixed maturity. 1,796,048 370
Securities for accounts current, etc. 6,393,103 300
Sundry accounts. 2,887,997 100
Bills payable. 145,643 000
24,865,069\$800

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 7th December, 1889.
For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,
R. G. Shearer, Manager
R. G. Shearer, act. Accountant.

BANCO NACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1889.

Assets.
Capital, un-called. 72,000,000\$000
Bills discounted. 6,384,832 60
Bills receivable. 1,576,529 50
Head office and branches. 5,140,728 310
Loans, current accounts, etc. 7,741,468 370
Securities for accounts current, etc. 4,556,791 430
Government bonds. 800,000 000
Cash. 2,384,070 550
24,865,069\$800

Liabilities.
Capital, subscribed. 11,111,111\$710
Deposits in account current. 655,062 650
do 30, 60 and 90 days notice. 1,652,711 840
do 30 and 60 days notice. 255,428 060
do fixed maturity. 1,796,048 370
Securities for accounts current, etc. 6,393,103 300
Sundry accounts. 2,887,997 100
Bills payable. 145,643 000
24,865,069\$800

E. & O. E.
Rio de Janeiro, 6th December, 1889.
For the Banco Nacional do Brasil.
Caude de Figueiredo, President
K. W. Setton, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 9th December, 1889.

Exports.

Coffee. The market appears to have been quiet during the week, and shipments represent business done previously. Receipts are again lower, namely 80, and opinions are not unanimous as to the meaning of this on one side it is contended that the coffee now coming in represents the "savings" of the planters for some time past, and that once this supply is exhausted, we are to see receipts fall off again to 2,500—3,000 bags per day; the other side refuse to take this view of the position, maintain that there is no want of coffee, and that receipts are a question of price. The planters, therefore, hold the strings and will regulate the supply, as we prophesied would be the case some time ago. Stocks continue to decrease here and the market has been reported firm, although brokers do not make any changes in quotations. We are approaching the holiday season in consuming markets and it will be most interesting to observe how stocks abroad will show at the end of the year. No sign of their entire disappearance is yet reported, and the November shipments from Rio and Santos, reaching nearly 500,000 bags, may serve to fill up a few of the most considerable holes abroad.

Shipments since our last report have been:

18,937 bags for the United States
18,950 " Europe
1,968 " Cape of Good Hope
1,968 " Elsewhere

69,495 bags.

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house amount to:

15,153 bags for the United States
1,728 " Europe
1,728 " Cape of Good Hope
1,728 " Elsewhere

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

Dec. 3 New York Hr str La France. 26,373
6 Baltimore Amer lug Prietilla. 7,243
7 New York Hr str Strabo. 14,614
7 New Orleans " Bellanca. 5,773
Galveston do 2,248

Europe.

Nov. 30 Marseilles Fr str La France. 3,003
Dec. 4 Hamburg Ger str Hamburg. 5,550
4 Havre Fr str Ville de Bahia. 3,000
4 London Br str La Plata. 1,500
Antwerp do 1,000
7 do Ger str Baltimore. 3,000

Receipts last week were 36,385 bags, against 33,000 bags for the week before and 24,089 bags for the preceding week. The market is reported firm this morning at unchanged quotations:

	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs.	per 100 lbs.
	nominal	nominal	nominal
Washed	do	do	do
Superior	do	do	do
Good first	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Ordinary first	5 200	5 200	5 200
Good second	5 50	5 50	5 50
Ordinary second	4 40	4 40	4 40

Stocks were this morning estimated to be from 181,000 to 298,000 bags, in all hands.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Amer str Alliance. 15,000
do Hr str Herschel. 10,000
London and Antwerp Bl str Tycho Brahe. 10,000
Hamburg Ger str Argentina. 3,500
Trieste Aust str Seckoy. 8,000
Genoa Ital str Birmuda. 1,000

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

	Receipts	Shipments	Stock
U. States	15,153	15,153	15,153
Europe	1,728	1,728	1,728
Cape	1,728	1,728	1,728
Elsewhere	1,728	1,728	1,728
Total	18,937	18,937	18,937

DAILY COFFEE REPORTS.

Rio Association Commercial daily cablegram to New York regarding position and quotations of the Coffee market.

Stocks this morning	Receipts	Shipments	Stocks
U. States	15,153	15,153	15,153
Europe	1,728	1,728	1,728
Cape	1,728	1,728	1,728
Elsewhere	1,728	1,728	1,728
Total	18,937	18,937	18,937

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

December 7th
Shipments to United States during the week. 46,000 bags
do for Europe, etc. do do 20,000
Sailing clearances for the United States. 8,000
Steamer clearances do do 74,000
Clearances for Europe and elsewhere. 14,000
Freights by steamer. 25 r & 49
Steamers loading for United States. 3

Stock at Santos this morning, 1st and 2nd hands 204,000 bags

Sales for United States during week. 5,000
do Europe do 15,000
Shipments to United States do 1 steamer. 79,000
do Europe do 79,000
Market firm: Good Average. 65-50
Steamers loading for United States. 65-50

IMPORTS.

There appears to have been a fair business doing in the markets. Receipts of flour are moderate, but have been simultaneous and quotations are lower for foreign brands. Four cargoes of Swedish pine have arrived, of which two are on order and the others sold on terms that do not transpire. The market for Chile pine continues quiet nominal. White is steady and Swedish rather flat, as the supply has been very considerable. Kerosene continues flat, but we have had no receipts and quotations are about unchanged. Lard is strong and tends upwards. Bean is lower, the local mills having reduced their prices. Indian Corn is in excessive supply and not all in good condition, for superior River Plate there is a demand and the market is firm, but low grades sell at wretched prices. Hay also is abundant and the market weak. Cement and Rice continue about unchanged; supplies of both articles are fair. Codfish remains unsold pending the receipt of new fish. The old Canadian huts in stock are being cleared out at almost any price, but Norwegian eggs are unchanged.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are:

Alliance, from United States. 1,640 bbls.
Sundry brands. do
Salerno, do
Wylphix, do
Lucifer, from Trieste.
Peconum. 2,500
16,040 bbls.

Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 9,000 bbls. and stock in first hands is estimated to be:

25,000 bbls. American
5,000 " Trieste
30,000 bbls.

Brokers report the market dull and weak at the following quotations.

Trieste, SSSF. 14\$000—14\$250
Richmond 13 750—14 000
do do 12 750—13 000
Baltimore 13 750—13 750
do do 12 750—13 000
Western & Int 12 750—13 500
Chili 12 000—12 750
River Plate 12 000—12 750
City Mills 12 000—12 750

Pitch Pine.—Receipts nil and quotations nominal at 38\$000—39\$000 per ton.

White Pine.—The 60,000 feet 4 in. stuff per Deris Eckhoff is reported sold at \$5 15 per foot. Boards are quoted at 95—115 per foot and the market steady.

Swedish Pine.—Receipts are 4,500 do. per Sigrid from Drammen, 750 do. per Henry from Westervick, 1,000 do. per Harmonie from Gelle and 67 do. per Ludwig from Gottenburg. The second and last are on order, the others were sold p. t. and quotations are nominal.

Spruce Pine.—The George E. Corbett from Tadousac has arrived.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil. Quotations are unchanged at 58\$000—59\$000 per case; market flat.

Lard.—Receipts are 5,500 packages, per Alliance and 100 per Wylphix from the United States. The market is reported very strong, with lots quoted at 400—420 rs per lb and 400 rs the retail quotation.

Brass.—No receipts. Brokers reduce quotations to \$2500—\$2510 for River Plate and \$2800—\$2850 for city mills.

Rosin.—Quotations are unchanged at 7500—10000 per lb. as to marks. Receipts nil.

Turpentine.—None arrived and we may still quote at 440—450 rs. per kilogramme.

Indian Corn.—Receipts, including the cargoes referred to last week, have been:

2,000 bags per <i>Belgium</i>	
4,910 " <i>Karen</i>	
5,564 " <i>Dana</i>	
15,510 " <i>Belhara</i>	
7,040 " <i>La Plata</i>	

all from the River Plate. River Plate corn "special" is quoted at 3500—3550 per bag, fine at 3300—3350 and common at 3200—3250 per bag. The market is firm for the better grades and flat for the lower. Domestic corn is quoted at 3800—3850 per bag. Receipts in November were 65,677 bags, against 125,344 bags in the same month last year.

Hay.—Receipts have been 1,000 bales per *Belgium*, 2,080 per *Virginia L. Stafford*, 5,743 per *Glenary*, 650 per *Dana* and 4,886 per *Charles Loring*. Quotations are about unchanged, viz: *Belgium* 6700—7000, *Dana* 6800—6900 and *Charles Loring* 7000—7100 per bale. Receipts last month were 36,000 bales, against 12,358 bales in November, 1888.

Cement.—Receipts are 1,165 bbls. *British* by steamers and 4,407 per *Donna* from London. Receipts in November were 7,994 bbls. *British* and 2,000 German, or 9,994 bbls. and not so given in our list. Quotations are about unchanged, viz: *British* 6700—7000, *German* 6800—6900 and *Donna* 7000—7100 per bbl.

Coal.—Receipts since last report are:

2,101 tons per <i>Recreant</i> from Cardiff	
1,601 " <i>Corn</i>	
1,700 " <i>Antioch</i> do	
1,847 " <i>Hammers</i> do	
2,083 " <i>Antioch</i> from Liverpool	
737 " <i>Carl</i> from New South	
480 " <i>Chittagong</i> from Glasgow	
1,598 " <i>Chittagong</i> from Newport	
1,413 " <i>Parson</i> from Greenock	
974 " <i>Parson</i> from Newport News	

all to dealers and companies. Receipts for November were 2,878 tons, of which 1,700 tons *British* and 1,178 tons *American*, against 28,777 tons of all kinds in the same month last year. The *Recreant* from Cardiff and *Antioch* from Glasgow are arrived.

Rice.—Receipts are 32,007 bags per *Antioch* from Rangoon and 2,500 bags per steamers via Europe. The market is steady, with Rangoon quoted at 7500—7550 and other qualities at 7400—7500. The *Recreant* from Rangoon has arrived.

Cash.—Receipts nil. In expectation of the arrival of new Canadian fish, dealers have been selling old stocks of which the stock is largely composed, at almost any price offered. Norwegian cases are still quoted at 17500—18000. Stocks are estimated to be about 16,000 packages.

PARA.

Messrs. Singlehurst, Brockhurst & Co. write under date of November 25th.

RUBBER.—During the last fortnight the demand has occasionally been somewhat irregular and whilst the market was in a temporary state of stagnation prices became a little easier. Although the bulk of *Indo-China* rubber was sold at 2800 for fine and 2500 for coarse, transactions have taken place at from 20 to 30 rs. per *klb.* less. *Upper*, however, continued firm, selling chiefly at 2800 for fine and 1750 for coarse. With the advent of the rubber prices took a more advancing turn, based on a lower range of exchange and we are now quote 50 rs. with little to sell, and holders very firm. *Eneves* are continued on a moderate scale and are likely to remain so until the end of the year, by which time it may be possible to arrive at a reliable estimate of the present crop; the opinion, however, seems to be gaining ground, that the crop will not exceed the previous one.

Slack on 7th inst. tons 248

Estimates since then to date tons 608

Less shipments to Europe: .. tons 333

do United States: .. tons 276

per *Porto Rico*: .. tons 608

Stk. 21st November, 1889: .. tons 72

In first hands, including: .. tons 72

In second hands: .. tons 174

..... tons 246

SANTOS.

Messrs. Naumann, Geff & Co. write under date of December 2nd.

COPPER.—The advance in prices established during November was maintained, confidence among holders enabling them to wait quietly, when a pause in the demand took place. The effect of the revolution on the 13th inst. upon rates of exchange on London was a sharp decrease, which would have cheapened the sterling cost of export had not holders succeeded in raising prices proportionately. The better grades were scarce and commanded relatively higher prices throughout the month.

We do not look for more than 200,000 bags receipts in December and if shipments continue large we may see a very small stock in first hands on January 1st.

Receipts for the month have averaged 7,696 bags, against 8,148 bags in 1888 and 4,222 bags in 1887. From 1st July to date they reach 1,046,919 bags.

Stocks in first and second hands amount to 319,000 bags, of which 128,000 bags loading.

The shipments to the month were:

United States:	bags
New York:	8,148
Europe:	
Antwerp:	88,336
Hamburg:	14,507
Remen:	56,494
Rotterdam:	1,000
Amsterdam:	12,757
London:	2,000
Trieste:	1,532
Marseilles:	23,650
Genoa:	1,239
Venice:	1,104
	750
Rio and coast:	422
Total:	248,770

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for five months of crop years:

DESTINATION	1889-90	1888-89	1887-88
UNITED STATES:			
New York:	344,750	131,313	106,019
Baltimore:	9,028	2,717	..
Hampton Roads:	..	..	..
Sandy Hook:	..	..	..
Richmond:	..	..	..
Charleston:	..	..	..
Savannah:	..	..	..
Mobile:	1,481	..	..
New Orleans:	..	..	..
Galveston:	..	..	..
Port Eads:	..	..	..
Total:	354,758	134,030	106,019

Channel:	5,000	..	10,818
Have:	159,128	206,541	95,774
Antwerp:	110,043	133,536	39,771
North of Europe & Baltic:	210,517	205,549	141,688
England:	9,775	4,754	5,716
Rouen:	500	..	..
London:	..	..	..
Portugal:	91,076	83,350	55,098
Mediterranean:	..	..	..
Total:	592,036	660,754	325,805

EUROPE:			
Canada:	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope:	..	..	..
Australia:	..	..	..
New Zealand:	..	..	..
Rio and coast:	1,048	189	1,662
Total:	1,048	189	1,662
UNITED STATES:	344,758	134,030	106,019
Europe:	210,517	205,549	141,688
Channel:	1,048	189	1,662
Total:	556,323	340,768	249,369

Total clearances of Coffee from Santos for eleven months:

DESTINATION	1889	1888	1887
UNITED STATES:			
New York:	601,859	499,668	414,937
Baltimore:	17,417	6,869	4,273
Hampton Roads:	..	..	..
Sandy Hook:	..	..	..
Richmond:	..	..	..
Charleston:	..	..	..
Savannah:	..	..	..
Mobile:	5,493	242	..
New Orleans:	..	..	..
Galveston:	..	..	..
Port Eads:	..	..	..
Total:	714,769	506,779	420,358

EUROPE:			
Channel:	0,000	..	128,605
Have:	481,432	317,159	284,039
Antwerp:	109,292	109,616	124,029
North of Europe & Baltic:	628,677	401,848	493,364
England:	60,469	5,784	43,666
Rouen:	500	..	..
London:	..	..	..
Portugal:	..	..	..
Mediterranean:	213,827	331,856	146,392
Total:	1,674,200	1,092,068	1,086,472

EUROPE:			
Canada:	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope:	..	..	..
Australia:	..	..	..
New Zealand:	..	..	..
Rio and coast:	1,469	1,188	3,596
Total:	1,469	1,188	3,596
UNITED STATES:	714,769	506,779	420,358
Europe:	1,092,231	1,092,268	1,086,472
Channel:	1,469	1,188	3,596
Total:	2,308,469	1,510,235	1,510,396

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 2

NORFOLK.—Nor. ship *Carl*; 411 tons; Ruml; 54 dt; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

GLASGOW.—Br. ship *Chittagong*; 480 tons; Davies; 48 dt; coal to John Gerra Pacheco & Co.

DETROIT.—Nor. ship *Sigurd*; 251 tons; Swendsen; 64 dt; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

OLINDA.—Port. ship *Triumph*; 491 tons; Evangelista; 50 dt; sundries to C. Alvarado & Co.

MISSOURI.—Ger. ship *Arct*; 265 tons; Lundstedt; 22 dt; salt to Ferra Salimani & Co.

PORTO ALEGRE.—Ger. ship *Hermann*; 1,38 tons; Voss; 15 dt; fatina to order.

DEC 3

CANARY.—Am. ship *Corra*; 1,416 tons; Ray; 40 dt; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

GOULBURN.—Nor. ship *Finnor*; 934 tons; Johansson; 42 dt; coal to Wason, Ritchie & Co.

NEWPORT.—Br. ship *Magellan*; 1,282 tons; Thomson; 52 dt; coal to Central of Brazil railway.

WESTERBYCK.—Swed. ship *Harvey*; 292 tons; Karlsson; 52 dt; pine to C. Hecker & Co.

RANGON.—Br. ship *Antioch*; 1,432 tons; Mayser; 76 dt; rice to order.

DEC 4

CANARY.—Br. ship *Antioch*; 1,475 tons; Robertson; 39 dt; coal to Messageries Maritimes.

DEC 5

GREY.—Swed. ship *Harmonia*; 493 tons; Lindstrom; 57 dt; pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

GOULBURN.—Ger. ship *Ludwig*; 285 tons; Mejerjansen; 47 dt; pine to C. Hecker & Co.

MISSOURI.—Nor. ship *Tell*; 277 tons; Olsen; 20 dt; salt to Ferra Salimani & Co.

DEC 6

LONDON.—Nor. ship *Rosetta*; 400 tons; Jensen; 52 dt; cement to Mowlem, Hime & Co.

DEC 7

CANARY.—Br. ship *Rosetta*; 1,463 tons; Robbins; 39 dt; coal to Norton, McGraw & Co.

NEWPORT.—Nor. ship *Magellan*; 1,282 tons; Thomson; 52 dt; coal to Central of Brazil railway.

GLASGOW.—Nor. ship *Antioch*; 265 tons; Turklund; 49 dt; coal to John Gerra Pacheco & Co.

DEC 8

PARACUAC.—Br. ship *George E. Corbett*; 450 tons; Nobles; 52 dt; pine to order.

RANGON.—Br. ship *Reckhardt*; 1,400 tons; Moore; 92 dt; rice to order.

MACHO.—Ger. ship *Wilhelmine*; 569 tons; Scholl; 5 dt; sugar to Grace, Ferreira & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

DECEMBER 3

NAYASA.—Br. ship *Erychka*; 532 tons; Peachey; ballast.

DEC 4

BARBADOS.—Br. ship *Amst Lyle*; 1,446 tons; Duncan; ballast.

PERAMBUR.—Nor. ship *Lekus*; 197 tons; Lekus; sundries.

DEC 5

PERAMBUR.—Nor. ship *Norwood*; 1,548 tons; Lovell; ballast.

BARBADOS.—Am. ship *Yessie McGregor*; 580 tons; McFadden; do.

PERAMBUR.—Nor. ship *Lutera*; 287 tons; Jacobsen; do.

BR. ship *Siddhartha*; 463 tons; Rogers; do.

DEC 6

BARBADOS.—Br. ship *Lizette Rose*; 1,150 tons; Vaughan; ballast.

DEC 7

BALTIMORE.—Am. ship *Priscilla*; 611 tons; McClellan; coffee.

PERAMBUR.—Br. ship *Rakewood*; 202 tons; McCafferty; ballast.

DEC 8

FALMOUTH.—P. O. ship *Ignatius Brown*; 221 tons; Rassimussen; 6,085 salt bales.

GUAM.—V. ship *Bildart Hill*; 7,44 tons; Mallardine; ballast.

SANTA CRUZ.—Dan. ship *Fryer*; 126 tons; Jespersen; do.

BR. ship *Ida* sailed hence for Brunswick on the 8th inst.

GR. ship *Yalapa* arrived at Victoria, Espirito Santo, on the 10th inst. with a general cargo direct from Hamburg.

Her consignees are Messrs. Wetzel & Co., who are using every effort to establish direct commercial relations between that port and foreign countries.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

NEW YORK.—Am. ship *Eureka*; ballast.

BARBADOS.—Br. ship *Northern Empire*; do.

PARACUAC.—Nor. ship *La Glama*; sundries.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

The only charter reported for the week is Dan by *Dana*, from Santos, for Santos, Rio de Janeiro, 1 1/2—4 1/2 reals.

Freights—steamers:

NEW YORK. .. 30c per bag

NEW ORLEANS. .. 30c do

LONDON. .. 70—75 per ton

Liverpool. .. 30c do

Antwerp. .. 200—250 do

Hamburg. .. 250—300 do

Have. .. 30c do

Rouen. .. 30c do

Marseilles. .. 25 do

Trieste. .. 200—250 do

Genoa. .. 25c do

Suez. .. 200—250 do

United States, North. .. 200—250 do

Channel, S. .. 300—350 do

Lisbon, S. .. 300—350 do

VESSELS Afloat & LOADING FOR RIO.

A. M. Callum. .. San Francisco 6 Oct.

Alpha. .. Liverpool 13 Nov

Anna. .. Brunswick 6 Oct

Alouette. .. Penzance 23 Oct

Arklow. .. Cardiff 4 Nov

Arct. .. Newport 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aurora. .. Oporto 1 Oct

Aur

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

December 7th, 1889.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
181,476,100\$	Jan. - July	5	Apolices.....	200\$-1,000\$	960\$00	.... - 963\$00
119,600	do	4	Gold Loan 1868.....	1,000	1,020 000	1,000\$00 -
18,017,500	Apr. - Oct.	4 1/2	do 1879.....	1,000	1,030 000	.... - 995 1/2
34,732,500	Quarterly	5	do 1882.....	500 - 1,000	995 3/4	.... - 995 3/4
1,103,000	do	5	City of Rio de Janeiro.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000

PROVINCIAL FUNDED DEBTS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Provinces	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
287,900\$	Jan. - July	6-8	Alagoas.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
4,549,200	do	6-7	Amazonas.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
206,300	do	7	Bahia.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
30,800	do	7	Ceará.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
1,073,800	do	5-6	Espirito Santo.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
190,000	Jan. - July	5-6	Maranhão.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
5,846,000	Jan. - July	6-8	Mato Grosso.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
1,294,200	do	5-6	Minas Geraes.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
173,850	do	6-8	Paraná.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
730,600	Jan. - July	5-6	Pernambuco.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
7,851,400	Jan. - July	5-6	Piauí.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
159,000	do	5-6	Rio de Janeiro.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
8,030,800	Jan. - July	5-6	Rio Grande do Norte.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
6,079,500	Jan. - July	5-6	Rio Grande do Sul.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
3,266,850	Jan. - July	5-6	S. Paulo.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
132,000	do	5-6	S. Catarina.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
1,153,000	Jan. - July	5-6	S. Paulo.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
500,000	do	5-6	S. Paulo.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000
731,400	do	5-6	S. Paulo.....	1,000	100 000	.... - 100 000

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,300,000\$	May - Nov.	6	RAILWAYS	200\$	195\$	.... - 195\$
1,000,000	do	8	Bragantina.....	200	190	.... - 190
1,133,300	Jan. - July	6 1/2	Campos and Carrangol.....	200	170	.... - 170
151,070,000	Apr. - Oct.	6 1/2	Leopoldina.....	200	190	.... - 190
43,046,610	do	6 1/2	do	200	190	.... - 190
200,000	Jan. - July	7	Manuel.....	100	90 1/2	.... - 90 1/2
4,400,000	Apr. - Oct.	7	Oeste de Minas.....	200	200	.... - 200
4,370,000	do	7	Rio das Flores.....	200	95 1/2	.... - 95 1/2
1,600,000	Feb. - Aug.	7	S. Isabel do Rio Preto.....	200	200	.... - 200
6,131,100	Jan. - July	6	do	200	440	.... - 440
6,079,500	Mar. - Sept.	6	Sorocabana.....	200	85 1/2	.... - 85 1/2
2,861,000	Apr. - Oct.	6	do	200	45	.... - 45
690,000	Jan. - July	7	União Valenciana.....	200	140	.... - 140
435,000	Jan. - July	6	TRAMWAYS	500	490	.... - 490
8,800,000	do	7	do	100	107 3/4	.... - 107 3/4
456,250	Feb. - Aug.	6	Niteroi gold.....	200	91 1/2	.... - 91 1/2
302,000	Apr. - Oct.	7	Pernambuco.....	200	195	.... - 195
250,000	Jan. - July	8	S. Paulo and S. Amaro.....	100	105 1/2	.... - 105 1/2
1,377,300	May - Nov.	8	Ferry	100	105 1/2	.... - 105 1/2
500,000	Feb. - Aug.	7	CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES	100	85 1/2	.... - 85 1/2
500,000	do	8 1/2	Lorença.....	200	180	.... - 180
784,000	Apr. - Oct.	8 1/2	Quissimã.....	200	192	.... - 192
1,550,000	Jan. - July	6 1/2	Rio Branco.....	200	180	.... - 180
200,000	Mar. - Sept.	6 1/2	do	200	180	.... - 180
2,000,000	Jan. - July	7	Alfama.....	200	198	.... - 198
400,000	do	7	Biribery.....	200	200	.... - 200
400,000	May - Nov.	7	Bom Fim.....	200	200	.... - 200
1,160,000	Apr. - Oct.	7	Brazil Industrial.....	200	200	.... - 200
750,000	do	7 1/2	Carica.....	200	207	.... - 207
588,000	do	7 1/2	Confiança Industrial.....	200	210	.... - 210
600,000	May - Nov.	7	Industrial Mineira.....	200	192	.... - 192
300,000	Apr. - Oct.	7	Pia Grande.....	200	195	.... - 195
334,000	Jan. - July	7	Rink.....	200	92 1/2	.... - 92 1/2
250,000	do	8	S. Christovão.....	200	200\$500	.... - 200\$500
430,000	June - Dec.	7	S. João.....	200	195	.... - 195
390,000	May - Nov.	7	S. Lázaro.....	200	195	.... - 195
260,000	Mar. - Sept.	7	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	100	100	.... - 100
200,000	Jan. - July	7	S. Jerônimo [coal].....	100	— - —
219,800	Apr. - Oct.	8	SUCRELLA LAVORERS	200	210	.... - 210
1,200,000	Jan. - July	7 1/2	Candelaria [church].....	200	450	.... - 450
100,000	do	7 1/2	Centraire e Esportes, gold.....	200	95 1/2	.... - 95 1/2
300,000	Jan. - July	6	Elevador e Fabr. de Chumbo.....	200	100	.... - 100
150,000	do	6	Duques D. Pedro II.....	200	195	.... - 195
2,500,000	May - Nov.	6	Lavoura, Ind. e Colon.....	200	195	.... - 195
2,500,000	May - Nov.	6	Maharunas U. de Nieth.....	200	196	.... - 196
600,000	Jan. - July	6	Nacional de Oros.....	200	196	.... - 196

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Banks	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
740,800\$	June - Dec.	5	Brazil.....	100\$	98 1/2	.... - 98 1/2
6,910,100	Jan. - July	6	Credito Real do Brazil.....	100\$	80\$000	.... - 80\$000
7,138,300	do	6	do	100\$	80\$000	.... - 80\$000
4,794,000	Apr. - Oct.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100\$	95 1/2	.... - 95 1/2
6,547,700	May - Nov.	6	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100\$	75 1/2	.... - 75 1/2

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
6,635,000	4,305,237 1/2	4,500,000	Amazon Steam Navigation	72 1/2 - Dec. 89	100\$	97\$500	.... - 97\$500
5,000,000	5,000,000	1,112,315\$	Brasileira de Navegação.....	15 1/2 - July 89	100\$	340\$000 - ....	.... - 340\$000
4,000,000	200,000	20,054	Nacional de Navegação.....	15 1/2 - July 89	100\$	270 000 - ....	.... - 270 000
673,400	—	—	S. João Barra e Campos.....	7 1/2 - July 89	100\$	125 000 - ....	.... - 125 000
3,000,000	1,050,000	—	Transatlântica.....	7 1/2 - July 89	100\$	85 000 - ....	.... - 85 000

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
7,400,000\$	2,400,000\$	191,539\$	Alfama.....	18\$000 - July 89	200\$	200\$000	.... - 200\$000
631,000	400,000	—	Biribery.....	200\$	200\$	.... - 200\$	.... - 200\$
4,000,000	3,000,000	30,128	Brazil Industrial.....	5 1/2 - Jan. 89	200\$	165 000	.... - 165 000
3,000,000	300,000	—	Brazilia.....	12 1/2 - Jan. 89	200\$	235 000	.... - 235 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	72,964	Confiança Industrial.....	12 1/2 - July 89	200\$	235 000	.... - 235 000
1,000,000	250,000	—	D. Isabel.....	200\$	200\$	.... - 200\$	.... - 200\$
600,000	600,000	8,402	Industrial Mineira.....	12 1/2 - Jan. 89	200\$	160 000	.... - 160 000
400,000	400,000	5,183	Pia Grande.....	9 1/2 - July 89	200\$	170 000	.... - 170 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	25,545	Petropolis.....	9 1/2 - July 89	200\$	220 000	.... - 220 000
3,000,000	900,000	65,147	Progresso Ind do Brazil.....	7 1/2 - July 89	200\$	220 000	.... - 220 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	77\$	S. Christovão.....	14 1/2 - Jan. 89	200\$	220 000	.... - 220 000
600,000	300,000	—	S. João.....	7 1/2 - July 89	200\$	230 000	.... - 230 000
700,000	700,000	2,418	S. Lázaro.....	7 1/2 - July 89	200\$	240 000	.... - 240 000
850,000	600,000	26,445	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	7 1/2 - July 89	200\$	240 000	.... - 240 000

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	2,000,000\$	—	RIO DE JANEIRO	—	400\$	41\$000	.... - 41\$000
5,000,000	1,300,000	32,727\$	Agrícola do Brazil.....	9\$000 - July 89	400\$	300 000	.... - 300 000
4,460,000	1,115,000	—	do 2 series.....	—	40	45 1/2	.... - 45 1/2
100,000,000	39,700,000	19,387,999	Brasil.....	8 1/2 - July 89	200\$	265 000	.... - 265 000
500,000	200,000	21,909	do 2 series.....	—	20	20	.... - 20
100,000,000	20,000,000	3,472,721	Caixa Credito Commercial	6 1/2 - July 89	100\$	108 000	.... - 108 000
1,000,000	300,000	—	Colombador e Agrícola.....	10 1/2 - July 89	200\$	255 000	.... - 255 000
20,000,000	13,000,000	—	Commercial do Rio de Jan	10 1/2 - July 89	200\$	255 000	.... - 255 000
1,000,000	300,000	—	do 2 series.....	—	60	76 000	.... - 76 000
10,000,000	3,000,000	2,168,000	Comerciantes.....	8 1/2 - Nov. 89	40	40 000	.... - 40 000
80,000,000	8,131,460	—	Commercia.....	9 1/2 - July 89	200\$	210 000	.... - 210 000
20,000,000	3,653,380	140,823	do 2 series.....	—	20	20	.... - 20
61,000,000	2,000,000	20,000	Constructora do Brazil.....	8 1/2 - July 89	40	45 000	.... - 45 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	20,000	Delcredere.....	12 1/2 - July 89	200\$	285 000	.... - 285 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	English, Limited.....	8 1/2 - Nov. 89	10	110 000	.... - 110 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	—	Industria Nacional.....	6 1/2 - July 89	40	55 000	.... - 55 000
8,000,000	6,224,000	1,290,000	Industrial e Mercantil.....	6 1/2 - July 89	200\$	182 000	.... - 182 000
20,000,000	3,993,800	—	Internacional.....	7 1/2 - July 89	20	68 000	.... - 68 000
20,000,000	2,000,000	—	Lavoura e Commercio.....	12 1/2 - Apr. 89	40	50 000	.... - 50 000
20,000,000	1,993,300	3,000	Mercantil dos Varejistas.....	2 1/2 - July 89	200\$	200 000	.... - 200 000
90,000,000	17,995,000	15,640	Nacional do Brazil (gold).....	6 1/2 - July 89	40	84 000	.... - 84 000
3,000,000	2,618,800	—	Popular.....	6 1/2 - July 89	100\$	113 000	.... - 113 000
4,000,000	2,200,000	200,528	Preital.....	6 1/2 - Jan. 89	20	70 000	.... - 70 000
1,000,000	200,000	—	Rio de Janeiro.....	10 1/2 - July 89	20	— - —
10,000,000	10,000,000	2,821,209	Rua e Hypotecario.....	10 1/2 - July 89	200\$	325 000	.... - 325 000
20,000,000	2,000,000	—	S. Paulo.....	10 1/2 - July 89	20	325 000	.... - 325 000
10,000,000	1,993,920	81,075	União de Credito.....	2 1/2 - July 89	40	40 000	.... - 40 000
2,000,000\$	1,000,000	12,173\$	PROVINCIAL	3 1/2 - July 89	100\$	55 000	.... - 55 000
10,000,000	2,500,000	204,190	Commercia, S. Paulo.....	3 1/2 - July 89	50	62 000	.... - 62 000
10,000,000	2,500,000	—	Credito Real do Brazil.....	3 1/2 - July 89	11	14 000	.... - 14 000
10,000,000	2,500,000	—	do 2 series.....	—	100	120 000	.... - 120 000
500,000	500,000	10,000	Lavoura.....	4 1/2 - July 89	100	230 000	.... - 230 000
5,000,000	957,740	—	Mercantil Santos.....	10 1/2 - July 89	200\$	38 000	.... - 38 000
2,000,000	1,200,000	18,174	Popular, S. Paulo.....	1 1/2 - July 89	50	60 000	.... - 60 000
—	—	—	Provincial de Minas.....	7 1/2 - July 89	70	70 000	.... - 70 000
—	—	—	Tenhorial, Minas.....	14 1/2 - July 89	200\$	240 000	.... - 240 000

RAILWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
12,000,000\$	1,813,000\$		Bahia and Minas		208	—	—
800,000	800,000	18,268	Boia de Arruamant	13 600—July 89		—	—
4,000,000	1,642	1,642	4,000,000 and Carragado	10 000—Feb. 89	200	20 850	20 000
2,000,000	2,000,000	24, 31	Kapitiú Sants & Carvelias	10 000—July 89	200	140 000	—
1,530,000	1,500,000		Unie de Fera and Plan	3 000—Jan. 88	200	150 000	—
50,000,000	50,000,000	41,258	Leopoldina				
			do x subm.	131 64—Aug. 89	£22, 103	156\$ 000—	175\$ 000—
			do subsidiaries	14 440—Aug. 89		45 000—	25 000—76 000—
12,000,000	12,000,000	190,943	Macaré and Campos	3 000—July 84	200	97 000	99 000—98 000—
800,000			Matel				
3,000,000	300,000		Monte Christo		30	—	—
3,000,000	300,000		Monte Marinho		20	20 000	—
4,070,000	31,050,500	51,689	Oeste de Minas	6 000—Aug. 89	200	200 000	—
			do 2 series	7 400—July 89	20		
830,000	779,800	62,448	Rio das Flores	2 000—July 89	200	165 000	—
1,000,000	1,477,400	474	S. Isabel do Rio Preto	7 000—May 84	200	155 000	—
10,665,000	10,665,000	4,444	S. Paulo do Rio Preto	7 000—July 89	200	250 000	—
			do x subm.			187 000	—
			do subsidiaries			41 000	—
30,000,000	4,100,000		Sapucahy		40	50 000	50 000—52 000—
38,000,000	18,000,000		Son-chilana		20		
			do x subm.	3 000—July 89	40	320 000	—
			do prolongation	1 100—July 89	40	95 000	78 000—85 000—
1,600,000	1,040,173	40,481	União Valenciana	6\$ 100—Feb. 84	200	100 000	—
4,000,000			União Central do Brazil	40	65 000		55 000—

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S

OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1883

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

For Freight and General Information apply to

Thomas Norton,

104 Wall St., New York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1889

Date	Steamer	Destination
Dec. 12	Neva	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 17	Dina	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, S. Viçosa, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate
Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate
Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight passages and other information apply to

Rua do Visconde de Inhauma, No. 16,
Sobrado.

Phipps Brothers & Co.
Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILES

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

ADVANCE Captain Griffiths 28 Dec.
FINANCE " Baker 18 Jan. 90

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS

on return from Santos, will sail 11th December at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO,

(entering the last named port)

PARÁ, BARRAJOS, MARTINIQUE and

St. Thomas

Passage Rates

	cabin	stowage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	" "

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agentes

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

To New York:

Herschel..... Dec. 14th

For Antwerp

calling at Southampton (for London)

Tycho Brahe..... Dec. 11/12th

Muskelyne..... " 15th

For Southern coast Ports:

Cavour..... } Weekly
Chatham..... }
Canning..... }
or Cabral..... }

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

For cargo apply to

Wm. R. McNiven,

27 Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents:—NORTON, MORGAN & CO.

82 Rua 1^a de Março.

NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Kaikoura..... December 20th
Tongariro..... January 17th, '90

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-
commodations. Passengers may land at Plymouth.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio;
and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Deric..... January 2nd, '90

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TYNARRE
and PLYMOUTH.

For freight apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio;
and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
NEW YORK AND LONDON

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

SINGER

Celebrated
Sewing Machines

General Agency in South America:

No. 53, RUA DOS OURIVES, RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRANCH AGENCIES:

Niteroy: 38, Rua do Imperator	São Paulo: 34 B, Rua da Imperatriz	Bahia: In front of the Elevator	Pernambuco: 1 A Rua de Cabugá
Campos: 69, Rua 13 de Maio	Pelotas: 35, Rua S. Jeronymo	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	

and at Montevideo, Salto, Rosario, La Plata, Cordoba, Santa Fé, Tucuman, Asuncion, Valparaíso,
Santiago, Guayaquil, Lima, Iquique, La Paz, etc., etc.,

For Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervousness, Diminished Vitality, etc.,
USE

PROF. HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,
(LIQUID)

Prepared according to the directions of Prof. E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge, Mass.

A preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash and iron with phosphoric acid in such
form as to be readily assimilated by the system.

As Food for an Exhausted Brain, In Liver and Kidney Troubles, In Scarcity and Sick Headache,
In Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation, In Debility, Despondency, and Cases of
Impaired Nerve Function

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

has become a necessity in a large number of households throughout the world, and is universally
recommended and prescribed by physicians of all schools.

It is not nauseous, but agreeable to the taste. No danger can attend its use. Its action will harmonize
with such stimulants as are necessary to take.

IT MAKES A DELICIOUS DRINK WITH WATER AND SUGAR ONLY.

3 m.

Sole Agents, W. R. CASSELS & Co.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

Purchasers should see that the Label on every bottle of the original

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by
Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon and Bordeaux.

John Elder..... December 11th
Orotava..... " 25th
Oruba..... January 8th, '90

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and
all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out
at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to W. C. Peck,

No. 6, Praça do Commercio;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents.

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.

Capital. 30,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen — United States

" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passage Rates: 1st-cl. 3rd-cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 500 Marks. 100/000
" New York via Bremen..... 1,000 " 150/000
" — Lisbon..... 500 " 75/000

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfandega, No. 60.

Rio de Janeiro.

TRAPICHE VAPOR.

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of
the custom house regulations.

Rua da Gambôa No. 10 & 12,
Telephone Call, No. 39.

THE CELEBRATED
PETROPOLIS BEER.

[CERVEJA NACIONAL]

is unrivalled among the national products of Brazil and is
equal to any of the imported articles. The widely known
Petropolis brewery has now been in operation for

Twenty-one years

and its special brands of

SUPERFINE LUNCH BEER,

CERVEJA ESPECIAL.

DOPPEL BIER and DUPLA PRETA
are the fruit of long experience in the manufacture of a beer
adapted to this climate.

Orders received at Petropolis, or at No. 64, Rua Sete de
Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

F. G. Lindscheid.

HAUPT & Co.

50, Rua da Alfandega

Caixa 766.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Have been appointed representatives in Brazil of

FRIED. KRUPP,

Essen, Rhineland.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
AT

CRASHLEY'S.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

UPPER MOUNT, Southsea, England, high class Boarding
School for Girls, strongly recommended by Lord J. Mullins,
Esq., and Miss. Mullins (late of Rio de Janeiro). Intellectual
culture, with refinement and good moral training. House
detached, with garden near at hand. Resident certificated
English and foreign governesses; visiting professors; special
advantages for music, painting and languages; riding and
swimming lessons. Parents abroad find this a most happy
home for their children. Prospectus and all particulars on
application to the Principal.

3 m.

Hand Book of Rio de Janeiro.

The publishers beg to announce
the completion of this guide for the
city of Rio de Janeiro for English-
speaking travellers, which com-
prises descriptions of the bay and
city, a historical sketch of the city,
brief descriptions of the more im-
portant public edifices, squares
and gardens, and a guide for some
of the excursions in and about the
city which travellers generally
have time to make. It contains
228 pages, map and frontispiece.
A part of the edition will be bound
with photographs.

Price 2\$500; do. with photographs 5\$000.

For sale at this office.

THE RIO NEWS

Published every Monday.

The Rio News was established under its present title
and management on the 1st of April, 1879, succeeding the
British and American Mail. Although the style, title
and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-
fer, the designations of number and volume were continued
unbroken. At the beginning of 1881 the style of the
publication was still further changed by an increase from
four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the
of the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for
office and reference use.

With the beginning of its 16th volume (January, 1889)
the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their
policy and management have thus far been received, and in
advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from
them will be made. This News will seek to keep its
readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy
which may have more or less bearing upon any and all
enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat
every question fairly, and for the opinions expressed the
editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In
its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully in-
formed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

In addition to a large circulation in the United States
and Europe, where its commercial reports are much ap-
preciated, this News has a wide circulation throughout
Brazil, thus making the paper a valuable advertising
medium. The rates charged are 12\$ per inch per quarter,
with a reduction of 20% for additional space and time.

TERMS:

One year's subscription..... 2\$000
English and American subscriptions..... £2 or \$10
All subscriptions should run with the calendar year.

BUSINESS AND EDITORIAL ROOMS:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa no Correio A.

Typ. ALDINA, 79, Sete de Setembro.